## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Exciting Times in the Money Market.

The Interest Rate on Stocks Averages 50 Per Cent.

The "Bears" Lock Up Nearly Five Millions of Money.

The "Bulls" Retort with a Further Advance in Stocks.

The Market Rises About 2 Per Cent.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN GOLD.

Government Bonds Steady and Firm.

THE SOUTHERN LIST QUIET AND IGNORED.

Heavy Imports of Foreign Dry Goods.

PRIDAT, April 5-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was firm, but inclined duiness. The cotton market was steady.

THE DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The imports of dry goods at this port during the

The money market was stringent throughout the day, and as high as 3-16 per cent was paid, in addiper annum. The standing bid most of the time was 1/2 per cent, or 45 per cent per me of the leading government dealers got a little accommodation at plain 7 per cent, but a 3-16 per cent, and coin interest was freely ac cepted by the anti-Shylock class of leaders. Bank counts were unusually late, and many were not ade up until near four o'clock. A little after mand, and some lenders who came out to employ balances took 7 per cent coin; but their offerings were rapidly absorbed, and & per cent was bid to

As already intimated in this column the natural activity in money has been aggravated by artificial To-day the Tenth National Bank was creditor at the Clearing House for the unusual difference of \$4,770,000, which amount must have been withdrawn from circulation by parties having acdenounce the fenth National for its connection, willingly or unwillingly, with this "lock-up," and were reported to have decided to exclude it from the Clearing House; but the ramor doubtless arose from a threat on the part of some of the officials of the Bank of Commerce that they would refuse to take the checks of the Tenth National if it repeated these objectionable transactions. Whatever the agency of the bank, the parties owning the locked-up money are professional speculators, aiming by this means to produce a decline in prices, if not a panic, at the Stock Exchange. In this latter respect the scheme was a decided failure, as will be seen by the paragraph about stocks further on. Prime commercial paper is quoted 8 a 12 per cent

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for the year 1871 contains the following summary of 

Leaving net earnings. \$2,771.918
The earnings of the leased lines in lowa were. \$1,348,701
Which, deducting the working ex-Which, deducting the working ex-penses. \$824,910 Rent. 543,328 And taxes. 19,532 

THE BAILBOAD BONDS.

STOCKS STRONG AND HIGHER.

The stock market was in the hands of the "bulks" from the beginning of business, and never went from their control, even when money was tightest. the money market the more determined seemed the "bulls" to advance prices. It is often the case that an unque pressure of this character excites a vindictive feeling which, for the time being, at defeats the purposes of those who resort to such a device to help their speculative plans. The cliques sell out and the public buy. The latter seem to have among them leaders enough to keep up their confidence and discipline, so that the professional "bears" find it no easy task to frighten them into selling. The comprobable that the aggregate of people in the city and over the country now speculating in stocks is larger than ever in our history. Many a little vil-lage and hamlet has a capitalist of some sort, whether he be the 'squire, the doctor, the storekeeper or the postmaster, who has by some means acquired the taste for and acquired the art of speculation. Could the books of the brokers' offices be made to disclose their secrets they would show how enormously the practice has expanded within the past iew years. The rise to-day was as much as two per cent for quite a number of the list, the improvement being quite generally retained to the close. New York Central advanced to 99%, although the pro rata bill was said to be only scotched and not killed. A rumor was in circulation that a London "syndicate" had offered Commodore Vanderbilt 100 per cent for 100,000 shares of New York Central. Harlem fell off about 23, per cent on the proposed railway legislation to compet a sunken track above Forty-second street. Atlantic Mail was marked up from 26 to 30. Boston, Hartford and Erie advanced to 10%, and C., C. and I. C. to 32%. Northwest common was strong and the preferred weak. Erie ebbed and flowed with the London market, and was dull.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:-

New York Central. 90%
New York Central scrip 93
Erie. 63%
Erie preferred. 80% 
 Lake Shore.
 96%

 Wanash.
 79%

 Northwestern.
 83%

 Northwestern preferred.
 96%

 Rock Island.
 116%

 St. Paul.
 63%

 St. Paul preferred.
 81%

 Oho and Mississippi.
 40%

 Union Pacific
 39%

 Hannibai and St. Joseph.
 422

 Western Union Telegraph
 74%

 Pacific Mail
 64

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Friday, April 5-19 to 19:39 A. M.

5-10 to 10:30 A. M
1100 shs Un Pac RR.
700 do ...
200 do ...

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Quiet and a Shade Firmer for Fu-Receipts at the Ports 6,305 Bales-Flour Firmer-Wheat Fairly Active-Corn Better-Oils Unchanged-Copper Active and

tinued fair. Pale are scarce and wanted. North River are also scarce, but large arrivals are expected as soon as the

885, a 113/c., so.d. Sira, lie, do.; Tampico, 7-yc. a 73/c., do. in bond; jute, side, a 7c., gold, and jute butts, 3/c. a 3/sc. 128/c.

887, do.d.; jute, side, a 7c., gold, and jute butts, 3/c. a 3/sc. 128/c.

888, a 18 ye. The market remained quist, but chiefy on account of the scarcity of desirable bops with which to operate. The green of the scarcity of desirable bops with which to operate. The green of the scarcity of desirable bops with which to operate. The green of the scarcity of desirable bops with which to operate. The green of the scarcity of desirable bops with which to operate. The green of the scarcity of desirable bops with which to operate. The green of the scarcity of the scar

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

MEETING OF IRON FOUNDERS.

Advance in the Price of Custings. An adjourned meeting of the iron founders of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, New Haven and Providence, R. L., was held at Teutonia Hall yesterday afternoon. At a meeting held March 29 it was decided, in consequence of the rise in the price of iron, to increase the price of castings one cent per pound. Committees were appointed to arrange a schedule of prices for the various brauches of the trade, and the object of the meeting yesterday was to hear their reports. The chair was occupied by Mr. Peter Jackson, who had been appointed president of the temporary organization. The reports of the committees on building castings, railroad material, sewing machines, pianoforte and miscellaneous castings were received and adopted. The committees were all unanimous in recommending an increase in the price of castings, iron having recently advanced in price more than fifteen per cent.

Measures were taken to establish a permanent organization of the trade, for the better protection of its interests, after which the meeting adjourned. cent per pound. Committees were appointed to

NEW YORK CITY.

The pickle dealers completed their board of trade organization yesterday.

Comptroller Green yesterday made the following payments:-Department of Public Charities and Correction for the current expenses of that department, \$145,777 77; Health Department, for salaries and general expenses, \$20,000.

Seventeen new cases of smallpox were reported and six deaths occurred yesterday. The Assistant Health Inspectors discovered two conceased cases on Thursday, which have been sent to the Small-pox Hospital.

Michael Davis, a child two years of age, whose parents live at 871 Third avenue, died on Thursday evening from the effects of burns received by his clothes taking fire from a stove. The occurrence was quite accidental. Coroner Schirmer was notified to nold an inquest on the body.

Mr. Caleb B. Clark, a gentleman fifty-five years of age and a native of Vermont, died in Believie Hos-pital yesterday from the effects of a compound tracture of one of his legs and other injuries, caused by an accidental rail on the sidewalk. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest over the remains. Patrick Carr and William Wren, who are sus-

pected of participating in a burgiary on the liquor store of Owen Gormiy, 419 Third avenue, on the 24th of March, were arraigned at the Yorkville Po-lice Court yesterday morning. Justice Exty sent them down for trial. Patrick Culkin was arrested at the time of the burglary and is now in the Tombs.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was yesterday found floating in the dock foot of Sixteenin street, East River, by James Begin, of No. 12 Lewis street, and duly reported to the Eleventh predict station house. Apparently the remains had been in the water for several weeks. Coroner Young will make an investigation.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Athletic Club took place last night, at their club rooms, in East Twenty-eightn street, the attendrooms, in East Twenty-eightn street, the attend-ance being good, President Colonel William E. Van Wyck in the chair. The usual business having been finished, it was decided that the "spring games" will take place on the club track and grounds, at 130th and 131st streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, on saturday afternoon, May 25. The "gymnasium exhibition," on the 181h of this month, will probably be the greatest display of putting up heavy dumb-pleis that has ever taken place in this city. About one dozen athietes on that occasion will exercise with dumo-belis weighing from 100 to 175 pounds. UNCLE SAM'S GOLD.

The Assaving, Stamping and Refining of Coin-The Movements of Bullion in This Country-The Way the Government Tax the People on Gold and Silver and the Perquisites of a San Francisco Company.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday a report on comage was made by Mr. Ruggles that deserves more than a passing notice. He is chairman of the committee to report upon the bill now before Congress, "Revising and amending coinage of the United States," and the following extracts from the report will give an idea of the im-

extracts from the report will give an idea of the importance of the subject:—

During the thirty-four years ending June 30, 1871 (notwithstanding the long and lamentable suspension of specie payments since 1882), the Mint, with its branches, including the Assay Office in New York, has coined the enormous amount of \$1,093,633,086, averaging \$32,165,826 yearly. The colonge of the last year, ending 30th June, 1871, amounted to \$40,167,409, consisting of, gold coin, \$21,32,473; stamped gold bars, \$13,201,089, silver coin, \$1,033,005; stamped silver bars, \$3,544,180; minor coins of incket, &c., \$283,760. In looking out upon the broad development of the precious metals constantly brought to light in various parts of the world and the general spread and equalization of the precious metals among the civilized nations we certainly must admit it to be possible that in the remaining twenty-eight years of the current century the average yearly colonge by the Mint of the United States may amount to at least fifty militions, it not a much larger sum. The existing comage bid has already lasted, with unimportant modifications, thirty-eight years. The bill now pending, if carefully and wisely adjusted, may even outlive the present century. Whatever may be its provisions they certainly may affect for good or for evil from fifteen nundred to three thousand militions of dollars of our metalic measures of value, an amount surely large enough to call for all the care and forecast of our wisest legislators in arranging the details.

The effect of the rapid outpouring upon the world of the precious metals so long lying dormant in stimulating all the channels of loreign commerce of the various nations is very planny discernible in the annual Tressury lables of the commerce of the

some of these tables would permit, interests and re-exports of gold and silver coin and bullion by the whole United States in 1830 was \$10,334,737; in 1840, \$17,297,000: in 1850, \$12,151,776. In the period from 1851 to 1871 they were \$1,509,007,633.

The proportionate distribution of the foreign commerce of the United states in gold and silver among its principal ports will be sufficiently shown by the following summary, embracing the last four years:—

\$82,099,517 \$16,507,385 \$851,929 \$127,560 \$1,195,539 \$0,247,566 \$1,480,904 \$53,145 142,582 886,289 \$12,004,348 \$11,619,165 1,025,489 \$127,000 \$2,280,563

Total. \$371,048,929 \$77,243,652 \$1,923,359 \$426,648 \$5,500,699

The committee ask the question, "Ought the government to derive any pecuniary profit from the Mint, or impose any charges beyond the actual cost for refining, stamping and colning the metals used in making the metallic money of the country?" and answer, it is simply the office of the Mint to turn metals into coin fit to be a measure of domestic value and take its place by the side of the metallic money of other nations, ready to challenge any examination or comparison in respect to its integrity and purity."

The objection to any coinage charge beyond the actual cost rests on a plain and unmistakable moral foundation. The gold and silver of the country belong to the people and not to the government. They are the fruits solely of the enterprise and industry of the people, who have an inherent right to cait on their representatives in the congress to which their constitution has granted the exclusive power of ascertaining and fixing toy stamping or confing) the value of those metals, to exercise such a power in a large and sovereign spirit, distinating to levy upon the people any tribute money beyond the actual cost. It was a favorite artifice of profligate princes, afflicting Europe during the dark and baroarous ages, to not their subjects by debasing the coin; but the act is no more shameful or discreditable than the imposition of a charge to cover beyond the necessary cost a petty pecaniary profit for the exercise of a transcendent sovereign power confided to a government for the due conservation of its national credit. The enlightened governments of dreat Britain and France have long since abandoned the practice of "turning" such a "penny." The British Royal Mint in 1816 reduced the coinage charge of great Britain to 1½d, sterling fless than three United States cents; on an ounce of good, value \$20.67, being less than one-sixth of one per cent; while the government of France during the last fity years has been gradually reducing its coinage charg

mit of argument. It rests on the deep moral in-stinct which revolts at the spectacle of a great con-tinental government descending to the level of the tinental government descending to the level of the money-changers thronging every city in Europe.

The committee have been led thus early to enter upon this branch of their examination by finding that the forty-seventh section of the pending bill

provides:—
"That unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the mints for fine oars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

tions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The committee are informed by eminent merchants of this city, dealers in the precious metals and members of the Chamber that under this section the directors and the secretary will have power to make permanent or temporary contracts with the San Francisco Refining and Assaying Works to refine gold and silver for the government at the rate of eight cents per ounce until the completion of the new mint in that city. They are further informed that the scenal cost of refining gold at the Assay Oilice in this city is only one and a half cent per ounce, which saving has been effected by employing the new sulphuric acid process in place of the former more expensive process by uttric acid, when the contract was made. They are further informed that efforts will be made to sustain this higher price by preventing, if possible, the government from reducing the present charge of eleven cents for refining at the Mint in San Francisco.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Counsel-Vote of Sympathy to the Family

In answer to a call issued by the master masons

ested in the various branches of building, there assembled at Mechanics' Exchange Rooms, 27 Park

ested in the various branches of building, there assembled at Mechanics' Exchange Rooms, 27 Park place, yesterday afternoon, quire a motiey gathering of "boss" masons and others. Mr. John T. Conover, the Chairman, called the meeting to order at half-past two o'ctock, and directed the Secretary, Mr. Marc Edditz, to read the call, which stated the object of the meeting to be to discuss a measure which affects every branch of the industry of the State—the eight-hour system.

Mr. Darkhah proposed that his resolution which was laid over at a previous meeting, be now put before the meeting, that they might take action in the matter. The resolution was that the boss masons of New York acquiesce to the decree of the State Legislature and the United States Congress, and declared a day's work to be eight nours.

Mr. Dortivan then took the floor, and declared that the adoption of the measure would be rumous to the employers of New York, inasmuch as that when the measure was made a law the city would be swamped with labor from Connecticut and New Jersey which would work tell hours a day, while the masters who consented to the eight-hour system would be compelled to stand by their agreements or give up business.

Mr. Riog, the chairman of the delegation from the Bricklayers' Union, then spoke, opening his address by the gentle innendo that the Union was twice as strong now as it was two years ago, when its members struck for eight hours. He informed the meeting that he had been sent to watch its proceedings, and that official application asking for Admission to the Exchange had been made but was never acknowledged and that the Secretary of the Union had verbany acknowledged its receipt to him. Messrs. Johnson and Ennis nade some well founded remarks in favor of the acceptance of the proposed measure, but the majority of the master masons seemed inclined to let the thing "hang fire," so a motion to adjourn to meet next Friday was made and adopted.

Excitement in Newtown.

Rumored Death of Vice President Firth, of the Reform Organization, from Injuries Re-

the Reform Organization, from Injuries Received on Election Day.

Yesterday afternoon and evening great excitement existed in Newtown and Long Island City on account of the rumor that Mr. Firth, the Vice President of the Newtown Reform Association, had died from the injuries he received at the hands of the ruman who had attacked Mr. Firth with a club at the poils on election day. The rumor later turned out to be without foundation, but fears are entertained that it will yet be true, as the unfortunate man lies very low. The would-be murderer has not yet been arrested, although he was at the poils the online day.

ENGLAND IN A DILEMMA

The German Press on the Alabama Question-Position of England-She Cannot Refuse to Pay-The Odds Against Her-Without Allies-Wast Britannia Would Lose in Case of War with the United States.

As I predicted in my last communication, the German press is gradually assuming a more friendly tone, the conviction having become general that the Alabama difficulty will not end in an open ruptare. The dailies are dropping the matter, but the weeklies and monthlies are taking it up with great zeal. Political reviews, especially, devote lengthy articles to the discussion of the subject, weighing and dissecting it with true German erudition, and calculating beforehand the chances of either nation in the event of a conflict. Though I am aware that the American press is gorged with this topic, the following extract from a German essay, which recently appeared, seems to me worthy the attention

of the American public:—
"ROGLAND IN A DILEMMA"
is the title of this cessay. The worst of all policies, it begins, is that of egoaism. This is a fact now experienced by Engiand. She is reaping the results of the course taken by her during the American rebellion. Her supplies of arms and ammunition furnished to France have cost Germany many thousand lives, and who knows whether, at some future day, Germany may not set up chains against England similar to those at present made by the United States? Postponement must not be considered as annulment. She has not even gained the grantfude from France, who takes the first opportunity of injuring her by abrogating the existing commercial treaty. For the sake of economy England has disorganized.

juring her by abrogating the existing commercial treaty. For the sake of economy England has disorganized

HER DEPENSIVE POWER.

How often have the liberal German organs praised Gladstone to the skies for saving millious in the War Department? As a consequence of this economy England is to-day unprepared for war. England has falled to conclinate Ireland; the few concessions she made her at the eleventh hour have failed to gain over the Irish, who have only grown boider by the treatment. Ireland is rife for secession. England has fattened upon India, though she could never reconcile the vast and placeable population of that country which hates her more than ever, insurrections are the order of the day, and plous and humane Britannia has no other way of quelling these than by blowing the insurgents from the cannon's mouth. She, no doubt, has to contend against conspiractes, for, within a snort space of time, both the Supreme Judge and the Vice Regent met with death at the hands of assassins. These Indians seem bent upon destroying their chief rulers preparatory to a general revoit, which will certainly break out simultaneously with England's entanglement in some other quarter of the globe.

AUSTRALIA,

a colony of less direct, but of much indirect advantage to England, governs itself almost independently and has an army and nay of its own. One of the principal advantages of Great Britain is the right of Englishmen or those born in the country, or in an English colony, to sit in the Australiam Parliament or be employed by the government, while all other emigrants are excluded. A renowned German savant, who has lived many years in Australia, Informs us that, in case of war, this colony would immediately declare its independence and neutrality. If it be considered that Canadia, too, will show little inclination to bear the hard-

effect a landing on Irish soil may remain an open question.

THE MAIN STRIFE, however, is sure to be in India. And if Russia, notwithstanding the Catacazy difficulty, were to renew its old iriendship with America, the Suez Canal is open. Russia may arm a fleet. In the Black Seawithout risk of opposition on the part of the Sulfan. The Subime Porte and the Russian Colossus are just now on excellent terms; the Dardanelles have been opened to the latter without consulting the pleasure of England. Since the fall of the French empire the viceroy of Egypt has become the obsident vassal of the Constantinople government. The Russian fleet could readily pass through the Dardafelies, Suez Canal, Stratt of Aden, and hand its forces in the Ponjaun. Thence to Hyderabad where they would be joined by the fighting Sink. The fleet would proceed up the Indus, while the Muscovites, strengthened by Sindiwarriors, would threaten Delhi from the southwest. The Americans have still Another Base of Operation, viz: California with a Pacific feet which, bassing.

warriors, would threaten Delhi from the southwest. The Americans have still
ANOTIER BASE OF OPERATION,
viz:—California with a Pacific neet which, passing through the Straits of Malacca, would reach Calcutta quicker than any English neet doubling the Cape of Good Hope; and if the fighting American boys were to go up the Ganges to exchange a brotherly kiss with the Russians in Delhi, whither they would arrive by way of Khiva, Bokhara, Baikh, Cabul, Lahore, uniting their forces with Asiatic tribes too numerous to mention, that would be she end of English dominion in India. To meet such forces England is not sufficiently prepared, either as to the number or quality of her troops in India, who are mainly composed of natives. England has but one base of operation—viz., her narbors on the English Channel. Her eneuty has three bases of operation—viz., the harbors of the Black Sea, of California and the Russian position in Central Asia. The further the base of operation from its object the more infarence in the Anglo-Indian frontiers is comparatively short and the independent nomadic tribes could soon of organized into a vast mounted expedition against India. Traditions may be awakened in these tribes that would make their eaver to enzye in such as

that would make them eager to engage in such a work.

THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN,
If CZAR AND SULTAN,
If CZAR

singland can be of inteles service to her. One cannot at the same time march to Deili and to Constantinople. For the above enumerated reasons England will
in the Alabama question rather than come to blows; yet it may be doubted whother, even by the utmost, humiliation, she can avert this blow. Russia has already concentrated her strength, has freed herself from her Paris Treaty obligations and has made Turkey her lifend. Her government needs a grand political action; for the orthodox Russians look enviously on the strides of Germany. Should the Czar march to Delhi and place the crown of the Grand Mogul on his head the imperial crown of the Hohenzoliern would then be less grudged.

POPULABITY OF WAR WITH ENGLAND.

WAR against England would be popular in America. Why should Grant, whose term of office soon expires, not embrace the opportunity? This would do no objectionable ambition, for he is a warrior, and if America goes into war it is well that her President should understand the art. Could Germany have been so victorious if Emperor William had not been a soldler—the first general of his army? Grant, President and General of the United States! Whom has England to oppose to him? A noble woman sits on the throne of England, but she does not govern; and if it were a man he would not govern. The purple of England is out a screen benind which others than the crowned heads govern and which conceals from the deluned people their actural rulers. At present Gladstone is all mighty, and the English just now discover with dread that he is a bad minister, and certainly no general.

The case between England and the Entect States is not so much the Alabama dimently or Canada, but America wisnes no longer to allow England will not part with that without strife. It this to clear to Grant—and ne cannot have stay doubt of it—then be know well that his being any doubt of it—then be knows well that his being in person at the nead of the administration and the army and navy of his country constitutes of itself a superiority over

A POUKETBOOK GRABBER NABBED. Highway Robbery in Mercer Street.

passing through Mercer street, was robbed of a purse containing \$50. The outrage was committed. in the following manner:—The lady was passing, along the thoroughfare, carrying her pocketbook, as is customary, in her hand, when suddenly a big, burly-looking rufflan steeped up, and, without the least ceremony, grabbed the burse, and made off at a rapid pace. Miss Batty, who was, very naturally, greatly frightened, gave vent to one of those characteristic leminine screams, and then, started for the thief as fast as her pretty little feet could carry her. Detective Murphy, who happened to be nearby at the time of the robbery and who saw they there is no believed things so heely for him that he ran into a house, not, nowever, until he had thrown the peckelbock away, having first taken all the money from it, Murphy did not stop to pick up the discarded purse, but followed his game into the building, where he captured him. Our searching his pockets but \$23 were found about him, he having given the remainder of the \$50 to some one as he entered the house. Yesterflay, morning the prisoner was arraigned before Judge Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, where he gave his name as James Griney. He was committed for trial in default of \$2,000 bails. in the following manner:-The lady was passing